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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY I, 1891.-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE NEWS IN LONDON. INQUIRING INTO THE OPPRESSION OF RAIL-WAY SERVANTS.

TARDY MAGNANIMITY TO MR. BRADLAUGH-THE IRISH CONTROVERSY-SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY MEDDLES WITH THE ACT OF SETTLEMENT-MR. D'OYLY CARTE'S NEW THEATRE-VA-RIOUS OPINIONS ON SIR

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

London, Jan. 31.-Parliament is making substantial progress. There seems to be a landable desire to dispose of the work of the session. Mr. Channing's resolution in favor of overworked railmet with much sympathy on the Government side. In the first instance Ministers opposed any conby the adoption of that plan. The front Opposi- theatre. tion bench, however, insisted on a division, and Ministers only carried the amendment by 141 to first inquiry will be whether or not legislation is necessary, and next how it shall take effect.

berman influence has been felt in Parliament in another direction. It has been laid down in expired is a criminal offence. If this decision ald be maintained on appeal, it will be detrimental to the organizers of trades-unions and strike movements. Efforts, therefore, have been made by Mr. E. Robertson to secure a Parliamentary declaration that intimidation can only be due to a brief craze for theatrical management, punished when it assumes the shape of actual menace. This proposal was rejected by only

You have been informed by the telegraph of the act of reparation to Mr. Bradlaugh, when a few nights ago the Commons expunged from its debate was proceeding an intimation reached the tralia the well-known phrase of "lions led by Members that Mr. Bradlaugh was in a critical state. The generosity of the House was moved by this intelligence, and when the Government was asked to be magnanimous by Tories like Sir B. Barttelet and Sir Stafford Northcote, and by Mr. Gladstone, the leader of the House dis-Mr. Bradlaugh ever realized what the House had be reflected on its surface as he dealt them. done for him, for he was unconscious several days before his death. Mr. Bradlaugh had more than a leading position in the Commons. Though ores of Members disapproved his agnostic views, his personal behavior was so courteous and his moderation so unexpected after the turbulent ex-periences which he had passed through, that even Conservatives were among his best triends. He was also noted for his courage in playing the part of candid triend, especially toward quack radicalism and the self-advertising representatives of labor, who claimed him as one of their class. Mr. Bradlaugh had an extraordinary career. He was of humble origin. He began life as an errand-boy, was afterward a needy coal agent, spent three years as a trooper in a regiment of dragoons; then became a clerk in a lawyer's office, where he obtained his first knowledge of legal questions, which enabled him to win every one of the many law-His association with Mrs. Besant in the publication of an unsavory pamphlet on the Malthusian doctrine was even more unpulatable to many people than his aggressive intidelity. He will of the present generation, namely, the right of left the Treasury bench, amid much enthusiasm every man to make affirmation instead of being on the part of the Conservatives. sworn on oath. His later crusades in favor of

efforts in the direction of reform. Mr. Bradlaugh had sufficient ability to justify his admittance into any Cabinet, but his past record and his views on religion made him unacceptable. All the newspapers speak in high terms of his dignifled behavior, and of his having long since smoothed down his aggressive asperities.

The Irish split remains unhealed. Mr. O'Brien, finding it difficult to obtain the assent of the Anti-Parnellites to the terms he wishes to offer Mr. Parnell, has refused any sort of recognition to the new "Irish National Press," which aspired to be the Anti-Parnellite organ. Excepting Mr. Healy; the members of the Anti-Parnellite faction are acting with great moderation. They have even postponed launching a National Committee which is to take the place of the League. Mr. Healy, however, is combative. He declares himself highly offended by the prolonged Boulogue

Meanwhile Mr. Parnell is acting as the veritable Irish leader. While waiting for his opponents to make up their minds, he is putting them in a tight corner by insisting upon extravagant demands which they cannot afford to repudiate At Waterford, for instance, he declared for an Irish Parliament which should have the settlement of all the Irish questions, subject only to the constitutional veto of the Crown. This language provoked Mr. McCarthy at Manchester to talk against the independence of Ireland. Mr. Parnell's demands are not only embarrassing to the McCarthy section. but exceedingly inconvenient to the Gladstonian Liberals. The latter realize how much the populace of Ireland are supporting Mr. Parnell, and how little chance of acceptance even the proposals of 1886 would have, now that Mr. Parnell is openly educating the Irish mind to the level of separation. Mr. Gladstone has promised to introduce legislation wheh shall satisfy Irish opinion. He cannot fail to see that Irish opinion is now travelling into regions where the English and Scotch will not follow. He is said to have expressed profound disappointment, and these expressions lie at the roof of many unconfirmed

chief, now that he has got into Parliament. He has already voted against the Anti-Parneilites, to which faction he is supposed to belong. He has also voted against the cause of labor. This week he has gone a stage further by proposing to disturb the Act of Seitlement. Mr. Gladstone in the supposed interest of Sir Charles Russell, a Catholic who aspires to the woolsack, has proposed a resolution that a Catholic may hold the office of Lord Chancellor or Irish Viceroy. Sir John Hennessy proposes to go further by allowing a Papist to it upon the English throne This is no doubt logical. If the sovereign's representative in Ireland and the sovereign's keeper of conscience may be Carbolies, why not the sovereign also? But, while town Harper, logical, this is bad tactics. It provokes a Process. tant outery, and Nonconformists are already sufficiently enraged over Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy and Mr. Parnell's escapades. Dr. Joseph Parker has denounced the Gladstonian-Hennessy propositions.

He even describes Mr. Gladstone as having the Jesuit mind. Sir John Hennessy has done Mr. Gladstone a bad service, and by touching the subject at all Mr. Gladstone has himself started a sectarian outery.

It is felt that the chief difficulty with regard to Mr. Goschen's one-pound-note scheme will be to get the paper into circulation. Notes are popular in Scotland, Ireland and the Colonies, but in England, except in Yorkshire, they are detested for anything below £5. Mr. Goschen, moreover, though possessing the approval of Mr. Gladstone and the front Opposition bench generally, will have no small difficulty in dealing with the banking interest, especially if the latter be required to maintain large reserves and to withdraw the existing private note circulation. Even if these be overcome, there still remains unsolved the problem how to keep the reserve in the Bank of England beyond the reach of the foreign markets.

Mr. Carte's new theatrical enterprise is launched way servants and urging that the Board of Trade to-night. It is the one subject of conversation in should limit the hours of work and, if necessary, social circles. A private view of the house and compel the employment of more men, almost landed at belongings revealed so much luxury that people the Government in defeat. As the debate went are wondering how a theatre on this magnificent on it was revealed that Mr. Channing's proposals scale can possibly yield a profit. Four hundred pounds will be required nightly to meet expenses. cessions, but when their own supporters appealed a stall seat will exclude many old theatre-goers. artillery opened fire upon it, and soon caused the the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry. The sumptuous comforts and splendid decorations excel everything hitherto known in the British

Opinion is much divided about the merits of Sir Arthur Sullivan's score. It is said to be in- infantry attack upon the insurgents' fortress. When the committee gets to work the ferior to "Patience," "Pinafore" or "The Sor-There are almost no catchy pieces for the public to take hold of, except one remarkably clever drinking song appropriated to Friar Tuck. extravagances of Mr. Charles Coghlan, as revealed workmen on a strike before the legal contract has in the Bankruptey Court-driving a coach and four on a salary of £50 a week to Rutland and Barrington. He was the life and soul of the Savoy Theatre also. According to the Bankraptcy Court revelations he seems to have been receiving only £25 weekly. His misfortunes are

tury" contains a remarkable article by Mr. II. H. Champion on the crushing defeat of tradesunionism in Australia. It is a most searching revelation of trade-union tyranny, brimful of information, written with remarkable clearness. record the resolution of June, 1880. While the Mr. Champion ascribes to the workingmen of Aus-

There have been many statements in the newspapers about the prevalence of high play in pri vate houses. London society has been scandalized carded the speech made by the Attorney-General for cheating at cards. This young genius adopted against the proposal and agreed to the adoption | the plan of Cying a highly polished eigar ease of the course asked for. It is doubtful whether on his knee, so that the color of the eards might

CRISPI OFFERS TO RESIGN.

THE ITALIAN PREMIER DEEPLY OFFENDS THE CONSERVATIVE DEPUTIES.

HIS REMARK, IN A SPEECH, ABOUT ITALY CAUGHT UP-RESIGNATION OF A MIN-

ISTER-HEAVY MAJORITY AGAINST

31.-In the debate to-day in th Chamber of Deputies on the Spirit Taxes bill. again to the servile condition she was in, as re gards foreign Powers, in 1874.

The Conservative members of the Chamber who were in office in 1874 protested in an uproarious manner against the language of the Prime Minbe eldefly remembered for his connection with ster. Finally the present Minister of Public one of the most important constitutional questions. Works, who was a member of the Cabinet in 1874.

Signor Crispi was greatly agitated and became deathly pale. He tried to explain his words, but he could not be heard above the howls of his opponents. The bill was finally rejected, a large majority of the members voting against it.

When the result of the vote was made known Signor Crispi announced that he would resign. The crisis is complete. It is doubtful whether Signor Crispi will be able to reconstruct the Cabinet. the natives of India have been his last successful | deathly pale | He tried to explain his words, but |

t. Signor Grimaldi, Minister of Finance, submitted Signor Grimaldi, Minister of Finance, submitted a bill increasing the tariff on certain imports and the tax on the manufacture of alcohol. In expectation of a strong opposition being made to the bill, the House was crowded, and all the Ministers were in their places. A large number of members spoke on the bill. Signor Martini offered to vote for the measure if the Government would guarantee a reduction of the expenditures in Africa. Signor Individual Africa in Africa, and the measure as uncompromisingly opposed to the bill. Signor Dirudini said he would support the measure, although he doubted the efficacy of the Government's financial measures. In his opinion larger economies ought to be made in port the measure, annual procession of the Government's financial measures. In his opinion larger economies ought to be made in respect to the army and navy. Sinner Lizzati, in reply, stated that the Budget Committee would try to effect further economies, and he hoped the Chamber would co-operate with the Government. Signor Villa moved to proceed to the order of the day, and the Government accepted the motion. The division on the motion resulted in its rejection by a vote of 186 to 125.

Signor Crispi, at 8:30 o'clock to-night, proceeded to the Quirinal Palace to place his resignation in the hands of King Humbert. The King received Premier Crispi, but declined to accept his resignation until be had further considered the situation.

It will be a hard task, indeed, for Signor Crispi to reconstruct a durable Cabines, for he has against him the Liberals, as well as the Conservatives. The latter have always disliked him, on account of his revoluhe prosecutes and persecutes the Republican and the irredentists, after having been him elf a follower of Garibaldi and an admirer of Oberdank, who was langed by the Austrians. A Liberal Deputy. Imbriani, protested lately against a grant of 10,000 lires, made by the Naples Municipal Council, to signor Crispi's third wife, whose presence was not at first tolerated at Coart receptions, because rumors were rife about the validity of her marriage. At any rate, the Italian Pacmier was rather imprudent when speaking of "the scrylle condition," in which he said Italy was, as regarded foreign Powers, in 1874. rumors which have been current in the last few Gays that Mr. Gladistone contemplates retirement from public life. The Hartlepool election gave him ground for pausing in that intention if it ever existed, but he cannot prevent the disintegration in his own ranks which Mr. Parnell's recent language has developed.

Sir John Pope Hennessy maintains his record. When a member of the colonial service, be was always in hot water. He is again causing mischief, now that he has got into Parliament. He has got in

PLANS FOR MR. BRADLAUGH'S FUNERAL. London, Jan. 31.—The funeral of Charles Bradlaugh will take place on Tuesday. There will be no addresses, no ceremonies, and the guests who have been invited to attend the funeral have been asked not to

A FIERCE GALE IN IRELAND. Dublin, Jan. 31.—A flerce storm has caused considerable loss in and about this city. A number of houses have been damaged and trees have been blown lows. A terrific gale has swept over the Irish Sca. Reports received here from Cork state that a number of small craft foundered during the storm in Queens

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CRIMES ACT. Dublin, Jan. 31.—"The Gazette" to-day announces that the Government puts the Crimes Act in force in the town of Carlow, in Leinster, and revokes it in portions of Silgo County. REVOLT IN PORTUGAL.

THREE REGIMENTS OF THE OPORTO GARRI-SON RISE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

THEIR OBJECT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A RE PUBLIC-THE MUTINY QUELLED BY LOYAL TROOPS, AFTER A SHARP FIGHT.

Oporto, Jan. 31.-A tremendous sen acton was caused here to-day by an outbreak, which it was which was suppressed late this afternoon, after a sharp struggle. Three regiments of infantry, revolted to-day; the rest of the garrison, including the Municipal Guard, remained loyal to the Government. The citizens of Oporto held aloof from the movement, and barricaded their houses.

insurgent troops and a portion of the Fiscal seized the Hotel de Ville (Town Hall) in Dom Pedro ever, composed of artillery and fusileers, prosurrounded and laid seige to the Hotel de Ville. The fact that fifteen shillings are charged for When that building was well sarrounded the who defended the building. The bombardment of

aned loyal troops, dispersed. The latter then orting the robels dispersed. The latter then rocceded to the Hotel de Ville, fortifying the rocceded to the best of their abidty in the short fracture to the best of their abidty in the short fracture to the command but, lacking ammunition, at their command but, lacking ammunition, at their command to the command their communities.

the afternoon the revolt had been entirel puressed, but the department has been declare

he withdrew his consent, and the people

and write, and carros \$110 a year, being a voter.

card elections of Deputies are quadrennial. Reman Cathoficism is the State supported religion, but all other creeds are tolerated. Education is, at least nominally, compulsors, undenominational and free. The kingdom, apart from its vast colorial poblicis, has an area of \$1,038 square miles and a population of 4,708.17s.

The republican movement in Fortugal was greatly accelerated and strengthened last year by popular discontent with the Government's Gealings with Great Britain in regard to conflicting claims in Africa, on January 12, 1890, nexoliations were brought to a climax by the sending of an ultimatum by Great Britain to Portugal, demanding practically a complete surjender. Portugal yielded and accepted it, under protest. The Portuguese people, however, were furious. They stormed the British Consulate, organized out breaks everywhere, and brought the country to the latting the sending of the brought the country to the latting of the valuable alliance if peaks everywhere, and brought the country to the

har that the Ministry had to resign on september 17. There was mach difficulty experienced in framina new Cabinet, but one was at rist got topether index the head of teneral b'Abrance soura, althogressist. If was a condition ministry, and on October 15, when it must came before the Cortes, it declared that it represented no particular party. It would, however, try to have the obnoxious treaty modified so far as to enable the Cortes to ratify it, and it begged the Cortes to be considerate and charitable toward the mach perpensed Ministry. At about that time an important political body, called the theral Leave, was formed, 19 included the chief Ministers and other localing mental execution of the laws, respect for popular rights and literies, financial reform and the welfare of foreign interests.

and the fault was promptly admitted and atomed for by Lord Salisbury.

The Royal Family of Portugal belongs to the ancient House of Braganza. King Louis 1, died on october 10, 1880, and was succeeded by his son, Charles I. This young gentleman is fully maned Charles Forth nand Louis Marie Victor Michael Rapha-6 Ganiel Gon zagul Navier Francis d'Assist Joseph Simon. He was born at Lisbon on september 22, 1883; and on May 22, 1886, was married to Princess Amelia of Orienus Bourbon, a daughter of the Count of Paris, They have two children, Louis Phillippe, born March 21, 1887, and Manuel, born November 15, 1889.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE AND EUGENE KELLY. Dublin, Jan. 31.—Archbishop Croke has written a letter to "The Freeman's Journal," in what he terms "self-defence," denying the statement published by "The Freeman's Journal" to the effect that Engene Kelly, the New-York banker, had cabled him £1,000 on behalf of the Famine Fund. Archbishop Croke says that he has received nothing and that he does n expect anything from Mr. Kelly for charitable or other purposes. "If it was understood that the fund had reached me," the Archidshop aids, "a tide of suitors would pursue me, needing a stail of secretaries to reply to them. I have only my own money and not much of it. If I am intrusted with any I shall distribute in, not to individuals, but to representative parties in the distressed districts."

EYRAUD'S SENTENCE NOT TO BE COMMUTED. Paris, Jan. 31.—The "Figure" to day announces that the Committee of Pardons has decided against the com-Eyraud, the murderer of M. touffe. This is in direct contradiction of the statement made on Thursday last by the "Rappel," of this city, which paper stated that the committee had decided in favor of commuting Ey-raud's sentence to impresonment for life.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO'S MASTERSTROKE.

CONTROL OF THE PITTSBURG AND WESTERN SECURED-AN ALLIANCE WITH SOME GREAT MANUFACTURERS.

In the striking changes which have occurred in the railway world during the last few months the trunk lines have taken little or no part. It been thought that each had secured its territory and made the consolidations and purlar dividends. Such, no doubt, was the case a far as the principal trunk lines were concerned: but it is now clear that one of these, the Balti-

whence it diverges southward toward Wheeling A continuation in a straight line westward from Chicago Junction to Akron, a distance of only seventy miles, would enable it to reach the Pitts-

pleting this link during the last year, and it is be opened for traffic in March. Another line from the West, which will have important conpletion, and this also connects with the Pittsburg and Western system at Akron. The Baltimore and Ohio was therefore owner of the line from is scaboard to Pittsburg and from Chicago

The Pittsburg and Western, extending from Pittsburg to Akron and constituting a funnel over which all through trains of the Baltimore line extended to the fine harbor of Fairport on Lake Erie, which gave it control of an enormous lake tonnage, the shipments for this year from Fairport having almost reached those of Cleve

The new line from Chicago to Pittsburg over the Pittsburg and Western is said to be superior Junction, sixty days hence, the Baltimore and Ohio will be in a position to divide the entire apetitor upon equal terms for the Western through traffic to the scaboard.

There is another factor in this important step which may pass without the notice it deserves

they stormed the British Consulate, organized out breaks everywhere, and brought the country to the verge of revolution. The Cabinet was forced to reading and a new one was formed with senhor serpa Pimental at its head. In March there was another dispute with Cortagal paid to Great British selfor selfor of the portugal had seized; and in the end, on August 5. Portugal paid to Great British \$140,000 indemnity. In March, also, an election of begintes occarred, and there were returned, nominally, 111 Conservatives, 20. Progressists, 10 Monarchists, and only 3 Begindlands. This classification, however, by no means indicates the real strength of democracy in the House. In April an attempt was made to float a losin in Paris, but it failed entirely.

In August a treaty was made with Great Britain, settling the African dispute; but it proved so suppopalar that the Ministry had to resign on septembre 17. There was made difficulty experienced in farming a new Cabinet, but one was at 18t got together made the head of General D'Abranice-coura, al? ogressists, 18 was a condition ministry, and on October 15, when it first came before the Cortes, it declared that proposed with men, sented no particular party. It would, however, ty too have the obnoxious treaty modified so far as to condition the cortical party. It would, however, ty too have the obnoxious treaty modified so far as to condition the cortical products were staned in Battimore westernian, only it is mercar of interests were staned in Battimore westernian, and these different party. It would, however, ty too have the obnoxious treaty modified so far as to condition the cortes to the passed of the Cortes to the difference of the papers and the obnoxious treaty modified so that the first mercar of interests were staned in Battimore yesterday. Mr. Oliver, president of the Pittsburg and Western having conducted the Pittsburg and Western having conducted the Pittsburg and Western hashing this inerger of interpretation and the partial partial

DYING BEFORE HIS WILL WAS SIGNED.

BEQUESTS MADE BY EX MAYOR JOB MALE, OF PLAINFIELD, LIKELY TO PROVE INVALID. A bitter contest over the property of ex-Mayor Jol Male, of Plainfield, N. J., the octogenarian milli-Male, of Plainfield, N. J., the octosenarian millionaire and philanthropist, is probable. He delayed the making of his will until fee lay on his deathbed, on Thursday night, when he made a courageous attempt to dispose of his possessions in legal form. There were present beside his bed his nephew, Job Male, from Canada; his dend wife's sister, Mrs. Stont; his niese, Mrs. Fenno; Drs. Davis and Endicott, and A. C. Hablwin. The doctors at his and Endicott, and A. C. Rabiwin. The doctors at his carnest request did everything in their power to prolong his life for a short period. The sick man was conscious of everything and told his lawyer to insert a provision in a will that had been hurriedly prepared. This will, it is said, provides for large bequests to the Plainfield Public Library and Art Gallery, which he had erected, to various institutions of charity, to the Muhlenberg Hospital, which he had founded, and to the Plainfield Unitarian Charch. By the time the will was placed in a legal form the

power of a hypodermic injection had vanished from the old man's system. He was asked in the presence of

the answered clearly and consciously "Yes." Then the relaxing effects became more pronounced and just as the pen was to be placed in his trembling fingers he ins the pen was to be placed in his trembling fingers he sank into an unconscious state from which he never railled. Only a few seconds more of life were wanted to allow the making of the seven betters forming his name, and it is questioned whether the document which mame, and it is questioned whether the document which was prepared can be recognized in the courts as a will, was prepared can be recognized in the courts as a will. The indications are that all of the philanthropist's wealth will go to relatives, many of whom he had never seen. It was said that Mr. Male never made a will other than the one he sanctioned by voice upon his dealthed.

The relatives who will inherit his property are the relatives who will inherit his property are distant ones. His estate is estimated at \$3,000,000. He owned over seventy houses in Plain-\$2,000,000. He owned over seventy houses in Plain-\$2,00

A BIG RAILWAY CONQUEST. lockets and about fifty diamond scarfpins, of the total value of \$7,500, were taken by burglars from the showcase without disturbing the watchman, who was sleeping in the store.

THE PERSECUTED POSTMASTER.

OUTRAGES PRACTISED ON A FEDERAL OFFICIAL IN FLORIDA.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONSPIRACY AGAINST MR. MORRISON, POSTMASTER OF WHITE SPRINGS, FLA.-STATE AUTHORITIES

TRYING TO DEFEAT THE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 31.—The case of C. L. Morison, Republican postmaster at White Springs, Hamilton County, Fla., is attracting renewed interest from the fact that he is being persecuted by the Democrats of that section, and attempts have been made to railroad him to Turpentine Camp for life. Morrison, who is a Union veteran, came south five years ago and settled in Hamilton County. His strong Repub licanism gave offence to Democratic neighbors, and March, 1888, an eighteen-year-old youth named Cone sent a bullet crashing through the back of his skull. The case was worked up, and as Morrison was likely to die Cone's friends became alarmed, and finally by "pressure" prevailed upon Morrison to withdraw the charge and drop the prosecution ison recovered and was appointed postmaster by Presierats, and a plot was then planned to get rid of Morrison. They found convenient tools at hand in the persons of Lewis and Mulhooly, alleged de tectives from the "Kansas Detective Eureau," who sent the following to Morrison:

ewis and Mulhooly proceeded to Morrison's h se in White Springs, his terrified wife following him. e remark that it was the same one with which he Whited States of America. They also arrested smaster Bush, of Lake City, "for sticking his nose of their business." They appointed a new postmaster White springs, and kept up this outrage for a week, entitle the Chited States Marshal was informed and at once arrested as many as he could of the rascale, end of them have been inducted by the United States and Jury, and one was fined Sh,000.

refused to except.
It stimater teneral Wanamaker and Attorney-General Milles are taking personal interest in the case, and regard Morrison's arrest by the state authorities as an attempt to defeat the ends of Justice, and year and nessed of the original conspiracy. S. E. Kercheval, of the Department of Justice, has been sent here by the Attorney-General to assist in the proscution, and E. G. Rathlone, chief postoffice inspector, is centering the energy of, his sub-rimates on the conviction of the midical furtice. Inspectors initia and Sountenburgh, errived from Washington yesterday, and the trial will be one of the most interesting in the history of this court.

SUING FOR HER WEDDING PRESENTS.

THE HUSBAND WANTS THE COURT TO COMPEL HIS YOUNG WIFE TO COME HOME.

Judge Fallon, of the Harlem Civil Court, handed own his decision in a somewhat remarkable case yes erday. It was an action in replevin in which Addireturn of her clothes and wedding presents. The her father, John H. Forbush, of No. 3 West One hundred and twenty minth st., and the defendant, who is nineteen years old, was also represented by his father, Samuel Fishblatt, of No. 1,574 Madison ave. The young couple were married only a few weeks ago.
Inving a wedding on a fine scale and finally setting down at No. 1,574 Madison-ave. Fishblatt was a Hebrew, and his young wife a Methodist. Religious thus giving the President twenty days for the differences soon upset the even tenor of their live locked his wife in her room, after having placed all her clothes and shoes in a trunk, in order that she could not go visiting. On the first possible occasion mained there ever since. Her husband would not give up her clothes, so she brought suit for them through her father.

Judge Fallon give a decision in her favor for the

The adjourned hearing of the writ of habous corpus, a which Fishhait petitions for the return of his wife full be held to morrow afternoon, before Referee cales, in the supreme Court. The girl says she will of return to him. Hyper proceedings are in progress and when that has been tried, the bride of a few months custs that her marital woes will be ended.

NINETY MILES AN HOUR DOWN GRADE. Ogden, Utah, Jan. 31.-A westbound Union Pacific rain of twenty-six coal-cars became unsuanag-able esterday near Echo Junction, and ran nine miles town-grade at the rate of ninety miles an hour. Finally it flew the track, and the whole train piled up in the ditch. H. C. Redmour, fireman, J. S. Kummel, brakeman, and W. S. Norton, brakeman, were injured, the latter perhaps fatally.

A FARMER SWINDLED OUT OF \$5,000.

Denver, Jan. 31.-Allen Heath, a prosperous Norwegian farmer of Corona, a small town near Denver, was robbed of \$5,000 the day before yesterday. He went into a saloon, where he was induced to bet \$10 that his check was not good for \$5,000 at the German National Bank. He wrote the check, and that is all that he remembers until he awoke in the rear of the saloon. The check had been cashed by O'Connor, one of the proprietors of the place.

Chicago, Jan. 31 (Special).—A dispatch from Wichita, Kan., says that the new Alliance statesman, Congress-

mostly distant ones. His estate is estimated at \$3,000,000. He owned over seventy houses in Plain-field, besides much valuable property in Jersey City. The THIEVES DID NOT DISTURB THE WATCHMAN.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—A statement is published that the Diamond Palace, Colonel A. A. Andrews, was entered some nights ago and over sixty-five diamond.

MR. WINDOM'S FUNERAL

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE PUBLIC SERVICES TO BE HELD TO-MORROW NOON IN WASHINGTON.

THE BURIAL TO BE IN ROCK CREEK CEMETERS -PUBLIC OFFICES TO BE CLOSED-RESOLU-TIONS BY THE MINNESOTA DELEGA-

TION - GENERAL NETTLETON ACTING AS SECRETARY.

Washington, Jan. 31 .- The funeral services ver the body of Secretary Windom will be held Monday. The order of the President closing all the executive departments upon that day will be observed, and throughout the country the offices connected with the Treasury Department will be closed, as also all postoffices, between the hours

of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. The body will not lie in state, and there will be no public view of it; but between 8 and 11 a. m. on Monday the near personal and official friends of the Secretary will be admitted to the house. At 11 o'clock the house will be closed to visitors, and a little later there will be a private service, for the family only.

The general services will be at the Church of the Covenant, at noon. The Rev. Dr. Hamlin will officiate, though possibly he will be assisted by other ministers. At first it was intended that to be abandoned, and, according to the final arrangements, admission to the church will be by ticket up to 11:45 a. m. All the members of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic hiefs of divisions connected with the Sceretary's office of the Treasury Department, general officers of the Army and Navy, and Senators and members of the House of Representatives will have sent them cards of admission. The burial will be at Rock Creek Cemetery.

The members of the Cabinet, at the desire of

Mrs. Windom, will act as honorary pall-bearers, and a detail of non-commissioned officers from the Treasury guard will assist as body-bearers. Mr. Douglass, of Minneapolis, Mrs. Windom's brother-in-law, is expected to reach here to-mor-Mr. Hatch, of Boston, her brother, and his on-in-law, Mr. Holbrook, arrived here to-day, It is a sad coincidence that Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook had their trunks packed and were all ready to start for Washington on a visit at the invitation of

gram announcing his death. A meeting of the Minnesota Senators and Representatives and of the citizens of Minnesota living in Washington was held in the room of the Senate Committee on Pensions to-day to take appropriate action respecting the memory of Secretary Windom. The entire Minnesota Congressional representation was present, and the meeting was presided over by Senator Davis.

Secretary Windom, when they received the tele-

On motion of Mr. Dunnell the following resolution, prepared by Senator Davis, was adopted by

condecest consolence for their irreparable bereave-ment; that the delegation in Congress and citizens of Minnesota, resident or solourning in Washington-will in a body attend the funeral of the deceased states and, friend and neighbor. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Windom by Senator Davis, the chairman of this meet

The meeting then adjourned, after deciding to onvene at the house of Senator Davis Monday morning and proceed in a body to the funeral. Assistant Secretary Spaulding has received a

elegram from Collector Booth, at Mobile, Ala., aying American citizens on the Gulf mingle their crief with American citizens of the lakes of the North and other parts of the American Union at the death of him who so honestly, faithfully and efficiently directed and controlled the finances of this Nation during his two administrations.

The President has recalled the invitations to the Army and Navy reception next Tuesday, Mrs. Harrison's reception on February 7, and the public reception on February 10. It is understood that other dates for them will be announced hereafter,

The death of Secretary Windom was made the subject of a special message to Congress to-day, Assistant Secretary Nettleton last evening returned to Washington and is now acting as Secretary of the Treasury under a designation issued by the President several months ago, authorizing Secretary Windom. The President conferred with Attorney-General Miller and Assistant Secretary Nettleton this morning with regard to his powers under the statute in making temporary provision for the vacancy. The conclusion was reached that in case of the death of the head of a Department the next in sank or official station could act for a period of ten days from the time of death and no longer. The case of Secretary Folger was cited as a precedent, but, on the advice of the Attorney-General, it was thought best not to follow it, but to apoly to Congress for authority to remove the present limitation within which such vacancies shall be filled. When Mr. Folger died, Assistant Secretary Coon acted as Secretary consideration of a permanent appointment. Under Attorney-General Miller's construction of the law the President will really have only about five days within which to select his Minister of Finance, as it is not reasonable to suppose that he

committee of nine to attend the funeral of Secretary Windom was laid before the Senate to-day, and Mr. Morrill offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven Senators to join the House committee in attending the funeral and to take such other action as may be appropriate in honor of the memory of the dead statesman, and to manifest the respect and apprecia-

tion of Congress for his public services. The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs, Morrill, Washburn, Sherman, Allison, Harris, Pagne and Gorman were appointed.

Mr. Morrill also offered a resolution (which was agreed to) for the adjournment of the Senate on Monday at 2 p. m., to enable Senators to attend Mr. Windom's funeral.

By direction of the Postmaster-General all post-

By direction of the Postmaster-General all postmasters are authorized to close their postoflices, so far as practicable, on Monday next between the hours of 1,1 a. m. and 2 p. m., during the funeral of Secretary Windom.

The house of the Secretary was closed to visitors to-day. A few intimate friends were admitted, however, and were permitted to gaze upon the face of the dead financier. It was shaved this morning, and presented a more natural appearance than it did yesterday. It is still somewhat discolored, however, and it was thought best not to have the body lie in state for public inspection. Acting Secretary Nettleton issued the following order this afternoon:

Treasury Department, office of the Secretary. Washington, Jan. 31, 1891.

To officers of the Customs, assistant treasurers of the United States and all other officers of the Hon,

United states and all other officers of the Freadury Department:
Notice is hereby given that the funeral of the Hon. William Windom. late Secretary of the Treasury, will take place at 12 o'clock (noon) on Monday, February 2, 1891, in the city of Washington. All buildings and offices under your control will be closed throughout that day, so far as consistent with the transaction of necessary public business and absolutely on and after the hour mentioned, on all public business throughout the United States and all vessels and steamers under control of this Department, the National day will be displayed at half-mast.

A. B. NETTLETON.
Acting Secretary.

An adjourned meeting of the principal officers of the Treasury Denartment was held this afternoon. Assistant Secretary Spaulding presided. Assistant Secretary Nettleton, from a special committee, submitted a tribute from Mr. Window's recent as existed and subordinates in the Treasury